This fine species may be readily distinguished by its flattened head and rostral structure in combination with its shiny black derm and densely and evenly punctate pronotum.

The Status of Acalles wilkesii (Coleoptera, Curculionidae)

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In "Insects of Hawaii, Johnston and Wake Island" (Bishop Mus. Bull. 31, 1926), Dr. Perkins described a small cryptorhynchine weevil under the name of *Acalles wilkesii* from Wake Island. I have had occasion to study the only known specimens (type and paratype) of this species and find that an error has been made in placing the species in *Acalles*. It is a typical; unspecialized species of *Microcryptorhynchus*. I have described a large number of *Microcryptorhynchus* from many islands in the south Pacific and am certain of my conclusions. The specimens of *Acalles wilkesii* differ from the genotype of *Microcryptorhynchus* before me in specific characters only. In fact, the two species are quite similar in general structure, but *M. pygmaeus*, the genotype, is darker in color, slightly stouter and has setae on all of the elytral intervals. There is no doubt whatsoever that the two species are congeneric. The majority of the Pacific *Acalles* are larger insects with tuberculate or otherwise modified elytra and prothoraces, their tibiae are usually carinate, the abdomen usually has the ventrites somewhat offset, the mesosternal receptacle is much heavier, very strongly protuberant, and the pectoral canal terminates between the fore and mid coxae. In none of the Pacific species known to me do the elytra and legs bear the type of conspicuous setae exhibited by this species that is so characteristic of *Microcryptorhynchus* (excepting, perhaps, some of the New Zealand species which are in dubious positions as they now stand in *Acalles*).

The recording of *Microcryptorhynchus* from Wake Island is of considerable importance in the study of the geographical distribution of the genus. In so far as we know, Wake Island is the most northern limit of its range and may be its absolute limit. This island is about as far north as Hawaii, but for some reason yet unexplained *Microcryptorhynchus* has not reached the Hawaiian Archipelago. Had the genus become established in Hawaii, it would probably be quite as complexly developed there as *Proterhinus* and perhaps even more so. With this record we now know that the genus is distributed throughout an enormous area of the Pacific from Henderson Island in the east to the southeastern tip of Australia in the south,

to Guam in the west and Wake Island in the north. This is also the first record of the genus being found on a low, coral atoll. I found a species on Henderson Island which is a coral island, but it is elevated and is densely forested like a volcanic island.

Owing to the magnitude of the original description, which does not include a number of important characters that are being used in contemporary descriptions and keys for specific separation, I redescribe the species as follows:

Microcryptorhynchus wilkesii (Perkins), new combination.

Acalles wilkesii Perkins: Bishop Mus. Bull. 31, pp. 63-64, 1926.

Female. Derm reddish-brown, covered with a rather thick, comparatively loose, pale, yellowish or whitish incrustation; scaling and setae white.

Head concealed from above by the pronotum; coarsely reticulate, finely punctate, rather closely squamose, the squamae concave, their edges somewhat farinaceous; with a row of rather long, slender, narrowly lanceolate, erect setae along the inner margins of the eyes, sometimes with a few setae suggesting a second inner row near the base of the rostrum. *Rostrum* squamose at the base only and bare and shining from behind the antennae to the apex in the female, with four shallow, dorsal striae near the base, but not carinate, the strial punctures giving rise to fine erect setae, those at the base stouter; finely and serially punctate beyond the antennae. *Antennae* with the scape about as long as the first four funicular segments; the first funicular segment much stouter than the others and longer than the next two together, the second and third segments sometimes closely articulated and giving the appearance of one segment, and, therefore, a six segmented funicle, but the funicle is truly seven segmented. *Prothorax* slightly longer than broad (3:2.75), rounded on the sides from the base to beyond the middle and thence distinctly constricted, the constriction continuing shallowly across the dorsum which is otherwise slightly convex; base subtruncate, the squamose area higher in the middle than on the sides, densely punctate throughout, the interstices reticulate, not broader than the punctures; normally with small, thin squamae capping the punctures; the setae narrowly lanceolate, erect, scattered on the disk, more numerous at the apex. *Elytra* elongate-oval, two thirds as broad as long, twice as long as the prothorax, base very slightly emarginate, almost truncate, evenly arcuate on the sides from the base almost to the apex and there with a slight subapical constriction; striae about as broad as the intervals, the punctures shallow; the intervals normally with small, thin squamae, only the alternate intervals setose, the setae long, erect, slender, sharp and spike-like, shorter on the disk and becoming longer toward the apex. *Legs* with thin squamae and bristling with rather long setae. *Sternum* with the mesosternal receptacle cavernous, with thin side walls that project forward to the fore coxae, the hind wall thin and hardly protuberant, terminating at the posterior margins of the mesocoxae in the female; metasternum reticulate, finely punctate, the punctures bearing arcuate setae, about as long as a metacoxa at its narrowest point between the mid and hind coxae. *Venter* coarsely reticulate, set with small, scattered, setigerous punctures, all the ventrites bearing setae; the first two ventrites convex, but flattened in the middle. Length, 1.6 mm.; breadth, 0.7 mm.

Wake Island. Type and paratype (females) collected from *Sida* on Wilkes Islet by E. H. Bryan, Jr., July 27, 1923.

In body form this species somewhat resembles *M. analis* Marshall, from Samoa. *M. analis,* however, is a much more coarsely sculptured species.